Problem of Migration of Young Talented Persons to other Countries

*26. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year hundreds of young talented persons are migrating to other countries for seeking better job opportunities;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of these highly educated young persons migrating to other countries at present; and

(c) what steps Government envisage to stop this outflow of talented persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) and (b) Some highly educated young talented persons do migrate for job opportunities abroad. But it has not been possible to maintain a record.

(c) A number of measures have been taken from time to time to minimise the outflow, as also to attract young talented persons settled abroad to come back to the country. Realising that a good number of these young talented persons were in different areas of science and technology, several measures have been taken to bring them back. This involves creation of employment opportunities in new areas of S&E as well as increased efforts in existing areas particularly in the production and services sector. Some of these are:

—Increase in the outlay of science and technology and related sectors in successive Five Year Plans.

—Creation of new scientific Departments/Organisations such as Departments of Biotechnology, Ocean Development, Environment, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), etc.

—Conscious efforts to expand industrial production and services sectors of advanced nature and those which are knowledge based.

—Creation of a Special Cell in the Ministry of Industry for assisting non-resident Indians to secure expeditious clearance of their applications for setting up of industrial units in this country.

—Similarly some States have also set up special Cells and Departments to encourage and assist non-resident Indians to come back and set up industries/professional ventures.

—Similarly setting up many more universities/colleges/centres of excellence/advanced studies.

—Provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists Pool.

—Creation of supernumerary posts.

—Programmes launched on the basis of which core groups of professionals have been created in the country with all necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.

—Invitation to professional men and women of Indian origin who have distinguished themselves in their field of activities and are settled abroad, for short term technical assignments to assist in our developmental efforts in frontier areas of technology and emerging areas of science through various programmes.

—S & T based training for entrepreneurial development.

—Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to scientific institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

—Provision of facilities for import of equipment for professionals returning from abroad.

—Launch of manpower development training/retraining programmes through offering of Associationships / Fellowships Courses etc.

The above are only illustrative and many more are under implementation.

Social forestry in the Konkan Region of Maharashtra

*27. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to large scale destruction of trees in backward Konkan region of Maharashtra, there is growing realisation among the people of the need for social forestry on a large scale; and

(b) if so, what concrete and time-bound steps are proposed to be taken to augment social forestry in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SMT. MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Social Forestry Programme under implementation in Maharashtra includes all the four districts of Konkan region, *viz*, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane. So far, 1150 villages have been covered in the region. The main activities are block plantations, strip plantations, demonstration plantations, nursery raising, farm forestry, soil and water conservation and support services.

Central assistance is being provided under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for raising rural fuelwood plantations and decentralised nurseries. Voluntary agencies are provided grants for activities like nurseries, planting and for creating awareness. In addition, funds are provided under the Rural Employment Programme for promoting Social Forestry.

मध्य प्रदेश के वन क्षेत्र में कमी

*28. **श्री अजीत जोगी :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के वनों के क्षेत्रफल में अनुमानत: कितनी कमी आई थी और इसकी तुलना में उसी अवधि के दौरान कितने क्षेत्रफल में ऐसा वृक्षारोपण किया गया है, जहां लगाए गए वृक्ष बरकरार हैं ;

(ख) सरकार परिस्थितिकीय संतुलन बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से वनों के क्षेत्रफल में कमी के रूख को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) क्या देश के अन्य राज्यों में भी इस संबंध में कोई कारगर उपाय किए गए हैं ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मेनका गांधी): (क) भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण द्वारा की गयी उपग्रह प्रतिबिम्बिकी की व्याख्या से मालूम होता है कि 1981–83 से 1985–87 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में वन क्षेत्र में 5442 वर्ग किलोमीटर (4 प्रतिशत) की वृद्धि हुई है । वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार ने 1986 से 1988 के दौरान वनेत्तर प्रयोजनों के लिए 496.12 वर्ग किलोमीटर वन क्षेत्र को उपयोग में लाने की मंजूरी दी है । इसकी तुलना में 1986–87 से 1988–89 तक की अवधि के दौरान 6210 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र को वनरोपण के अंतर्गत लाया गया ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार निर्धन ग्रामीणों की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए विस्तार वानिकी, ऊर्जा पौधरोपण, लाभप्रद पौधरोपण वृक्ष पट्टा स्कीम आदि कार्यक्रम चला रही है । वनों की सुरक्षा, पुनर्जनन और विकास